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ABSTRACT

In response to legislative mandate, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges conducted a study of the level of noncredit courses, enrollments, and average daily attendance (ADA) offered at the community colleges. The study focused on the number of students enrolled in noncredit courses and the impact a mandatory fee would have on enrollments in community colleges and on enrollments in adult education programs offering similar courses. The enrollment portion of the study revealed that approximately 13% of total community college enrollment was in the noncredit areas and that the English as a Second Language, Basic Skills/Remedial, and Vocational areas accounted for more than 50% of all noncredit courses, enrollment, and ADA. The fee impact study indicated that over one-third of the 155,000 students taking only noncredit courses would withdraw, and an additional one-eighth would reduce their course load if a $15 course fee were imposed. Of those 11,000 students taking both credit and noncredit courses, approximately 10% would withdraw and another one-third would reduce their course load. There would be a net loss of about one-third in total ADA, and the enrollment losses would be concentrated in nine districts enrolling four-fifths of all noncredit students. Students most affected would be Asians, Hispanics, students less than 30 years old, renters and those who are less educated. There would be only a nominal enrollment impact upon adult schools and regional occupational centers. A detailed analysis of findings is appended. (Author/LAL)

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Board of Governors of the
California Community Colleges
March 7-8, 1985
Sacramento, California

REPORT ON NONCREDIT COURSES

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Program Evaluation and Approval

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Analytical Studies

Item 4

JC 850 073

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Board of Governors of the
California Community Colleges
March 7-8, 1985

Item 4

Title: Report on Noncredit Courses

Staff Presentation: Allan Petersen, Administrator
Program Evaluation and Approval

Chuck McIntyre, Director
Analytical Studies

Summary

This item responds to a legislative requirement for the Chancellor's Office to conduct a study "...on the level of noncredit courses, enrollments and average daily attendance offered at the community colleges." The study is to be reported to the legislative fiscal committees by March 15, 1985. It is presented to the Board as an information item.

The study consists of two parts: 1) a survey of the number of students enrolled in noncredit courses offered pursuant to the categories specified in Section 84711 of the Education Code; and 2) an examination of the impact a mandatory fee would have on student noncredit enrollments in the community colleges and on enrollments in adult education programs which offer similar courses in programs operated by school districts and in regional occupational centers and programs. The Program Evaluation and Approval Unit, the Analytical Studies Unit and a Task Force on Noncredit Course Review (Appendix B) cooperated in the study and preparation of the report.

The noncredit enrollment survey reveals that approximately thirteen percent of total community college enrollment was in the noncredit areas and that the ESL, Basic Skills/Remedial and Vocational areas accounted for more than 50 percent of all noncredit courses, enrollment and ADA.

The Fee Impact Study indicates that over one-third of the 155,000 students taking only noncredit courses would withdraw and an additional one-eighth would reduce their course load if a $15 course fee were imposed. Of those 21,000 taking both credit and noncredit courses approximately ten percent would withdraw and another one-third would reduce their course load. There would be a net loss of about one-third of the total ADA, and the enrollment losses would be concentrated in nine districts enrolling four-fifths of all noncredit students. Students most affected would be Asians, Hispanics, students less than thirty years old, renters and those who are less educated. There would be only a nominal enrollment impact upon adult schools and regional occupational centers. A detailed analysis of these findings is presented in Appendix A.

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I. Introduction and Background

AB 1XX (Chapter 1, Second Extraordinary Session, Statutes of 1984) mandated a study of noncredit courses in California community colleges. Section 17, part (d) of AB 1XX specified:

> *The Chancellor shall conduct a study on the level of noncredit courses, enrollments, and average daily attendance offered at the community colleges.*
>
> *The study shall include information on the following:*
>
> *(1) The number of students enrolled in noncredit courses offered at the community colleges pursuant to the categories specified in Section 84711 of the Education Code.*
>
> *(2) The impact a mandatory fee would have on student enrollments in the community colleges and on enrollments in adult education programs which offer similar courses in programs operated by school districts and in regional occupational centers and programs.*
>
> *The study shall be submitted to the legislative fiscal committees by March 15, 1985.*

Section 84711 of the Education Code provides that the following noncredit courses and classes are eligible for State apportionment funding:

(1) Parenting, including parent co-operative preschools, classes in child growth and development and parent-child relationships, and classes in parenting;

(2) Elementary and secondary basic skills and other courses and classes, such as remedial academic courses or classes in reading, mathematics, and language arts. [Tutoring, recently categorized as noncredit instruction, is eligible for State support under the rubric of basic or remedial skills courses.];

(3) English as a second language;

(4) Citizenship for immigrants;

(5) Education programs for substantially handicapped persons;

(6) Short-term vocational programs with high employment potential;

(7) Educational programs for older adults;

(8) Educational programs in home economics;

(9) Health and safety education.

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Noncredit courses as they now exist in California community colleges have been evolving since the middle of the nineteenth century. The early focus was upon nonreaders and immigrants, and elementary schools played a major role in the delivery system. Subsequent enabling legislation permitted high schools and junior colleges also to offer noncredit courses and receive financial support.

Six years after junior college districts were formally authorized in 1921, a division of adult education was created in the State Department of Education. Community college involvement in noncredit education continued to expand until the late 1970's. However, since 1978, a series of tax reduction measures and other circumstances leading to budget cutbacks have had a substantial impact on noncredit education. Examples are:

1. State apportionment funding for noncredit courses has been limited to the nine areas specified in Section 84711 of the Education Code.

2. There has been a net loss of more than 1,000 approved noncredit courses since the enactment of Proposition 13 (1978).

3. Community services classes now include many offerings that were formally noncredit, shifted from tax support to fee support.

The data reported in the following section provide a snapshot of noncredit enrollment for the spring term of 1984. Previous individual college surveys, such as San Francisco's Student Information Questionnaires, and the Chancellor's Office demographic studies, have revealed that students taking noncredit courses are primarily from the economically disadvantaged, ethnic minority, displaced worker, unemployed, limited-English-proficient, educationally disadvantaged, senior citizen, and handicapped groups.

II. Enrollment Report

In accordance with the mandates of AB 1XX, a survey was conducted of California community colleges' enrollment in the nine ADA-eligible noncredit areas. Colleges were requested to provide a breakdown by these nine areas of the total number of noncredit courses offered, estimated enrollment and ADA based upon data in their Spring 1984 Course Activities Measure (CAM) Report.

Of the seventy colleges that have noncredit courses, 63 offered courses during the spring 1984 survey period. Twenty-one of the 63 colleges are sole providers of adult basic education in their communities.

The principle findings of the survey were as follows:

1. A total of 155,000 (unduplicated) students (290,875 duplicated course count) enrolled in 6,743 courses generating 23,538 units of ADA. This enrollment represents approximately thirteen percent of the total for community colleges.

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2. Three of the nine course areas (ESL, Basic Skills/Remedial and Vocational) accounted for 54 percent of all noncredit courses, 59 percent of the student enrollment and more than 71 percent of the ADA.

3. English as a Second Language (ESL) had the largest course enrollment (approximately 32,000) and produced the greatest amount of ADA (9,179.76 units) although it ranked fourth in the number of courses offered.

4. Vocational and Basic Skills-Remedial generally ranked third and fourth in enrollment and ADA. Basic Skills-Remedial offered the largest number of courses with 1,582, the Vocational area totaled 1,212 and ESL had 901.

5. Courses for the Handicapped and Older Adults were in the mid-range on enrollments and number of courses; however, the Handicapped courses generated more ADA than the Basic Skills and Remedial courses (2,846 vs. 2,715).

6. Health and Safety, Parenting, Home Economics and Citizenship courses were generally in the lower one-third of the range.

Table I presents a statewide compilation of enrollment survey data.

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE I

NUMBER OF COURSES, ENROLLMENTS AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (ADA)
IN NONCREDIT COURSE OFFERINGS

AREA	COURSES		ESTIMATED COURSE ENROLLMENTS		ADA (Spring Term Only)	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
PARENTING, CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	308	5	13,346	5	597	3
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY BASIC SKILLS, REMEDIAL CLASSES	1,582	23	54,094	19	2,715	12
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE	901	13	64,638	22	9,180	39
CITIZENSHIP FOR IMMIGRANTS	15	< 1	694	< 1	37	< 1
HANDICAPPED PERSONS	847	13	22,739	8	2,847	12
VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS WITH HIGH EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL	1,212	18	53,106	18	4,727	20
OLDER ADULTS	1,092	16	48,120	16	2,413	10
HOME ECONOMICS	317	5	7,864	3	353	1
HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION	469	7	26,274	9	671	3
TOTAL	6,743	100	290,875*	100	23,540	100

* Duplicated

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III. Fee Impact Report

Among its provisions, AB 1XX (1984) requested a study of the possible impact a mandatory fee might have on noncredit students, asking that the Chancellor conduct a study that would include information on:

> *The impact a mandatory fee* (for noncredit enrollment) *would have on student enrollments in the community colleges and on enrollments in adult education programs which offer similar courses in programs operated by school districts and in regional occupational centers and programs.*

This study has been conducted and the results (see Appendix A for details) indicate that a fee of $15 per noncredit course would cause:

- over one-third of the 155,000 (unduplicated) community college students who take only noncredit courses to withdraw, and one-eighth of those students to reduce their course load;
- one in ten of the 11,000 students who take both credit and noncredit courses to withdraw, and another one-third of these students to reduce their noncredit course load;
- an annual net loss of about 17,200 noncredit ADA, about one-third of the 53,050 total noncredit ADA in all community colleges reported for fiscal year 1983-84;
- enrollment losses to be concentrated in the nine districts that enroll four-fifths of all noncredit students;
- enrollment losses are greatest among those noncredit students who are:
  - Asians and Hispanics
  - less than thirty-years old
  - renters (as opposed to students living with parents or owning a home)
  - less educated (level upon enrollment high school or less)
- a nominal (just over one percent) added enrollment in adult schools and regional occupational centers, concentrated among programs for older adults, vocational skills, English as a Second Language, and basic skills.

Results from "consumer surveys" must always be viewed with caution. However, these responses and estimates appear quite plausible. The 32 percent enrollment loss in the face of an increase in cost of 27 percent

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(i.e., $30 for a two-course average added to $111 in prior average costs these students faced for transportation, parking fees, books, etc.) represents a price-elasticity of -1.19. (In other words, the percentage of enrollment decline is slightly greater than the percentage of cost increase.) The figure of -1.19 for a group of students that are generally from low-income circumstances is consistent with the findings of other studies about the response of college students to fee increases.

Compared to credit students in community colleges, noncredit students are:

- more often Asian or Hispanic; less often Black or White
- far older -- the average age being near forty
- slightly more often female
- more often self-supporting
- working about the same amount
- far less wealthy
- less often citizens (one-fourth of noncredit students are immigrants or noncitizens)
- more often taking courses in basic skills

Noncredit students in community colleges are typically low-income, self-supporting, and enrolled for basic skills. A mandatory fee on their course enrollment likely would have a substantial impact.

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APPENDIX A

This appendix reviews information on the possible impact of a mandatory fee on students taking noncredit classes in community colleges, along with information on the characteristics of those students.

A. IMPACT OF A MANDATORY FEE ON NONCREDIT ENROLLMENT

The second requirement of AB 1XX (1984):

> "The study shall include information on the following..."
>
> "(2) The impact a mandatory fee would have on student enrollments in the community colleges and on enrollments in adult education programs operated by school districts and regional occupational centers."

This general charge is examined in terms of the following three research questions:

1. What impact would a mandated fee have on the level of community college noncredit enrollments and average daily attendance?

2. Would noncredit community college students with different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics be impacted differently by a proposed fee levy?

3. What impact would a community college-mandated fee have on enrollments in adult programs operated by school districts and regional occupational centers and programs?

Data Sources

The major source of information for assessing the impact of a mandatory fee on enrollments is a questionnaire and telephone survey conducted on a scientific sample of community college students during the spring 1984 term. The Field Research Corporation, under contract with the Chancellor's Office to conduct this study, selected an ethnicity-based random sample of 10,247 students drawn from 62 community colleges. A response rate of 69% was obtained, with 642 (weighted) usable responses from students enrolled only in noncredit classes.

A second source of data for this analysis is the Student File of the Chancellor's Office Information System. This source provides information on the gender, ethnicity, age, citizenship, enrollment and residence status for 119,000 of the 155,000 estimated noncredit enrollment during the spring 1984 term. The 36,000 noncredit enrollments not included in the Student File largely represent missing data from the Marin and North Orange districts. The absence of these two districts in the Student File data base is not believed to significantly bias the statewide statistics for the remaining universe of noncredit students.

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Information on enrollment levels and course offerings in secondary schools and regional occupational programs was obtained from the Department of Education.

1. Impact on Noncredit Enrollments and ADA

In the Field survey of community college students, noncredit enrollees were asked: "If a fee of $15 had been charged for each noncredit course, what would you most likely have done?" The response was as follows:

Response	Estimated Noncredit %	Unduplicated Enrollment	ADA (Annual)
Take the same number of noncredit courses	54.9	85,095	29,124
Take fewer noncredit courses	12.9	19,995	6,843
Drop out of college entirely	16.2	25,110	8,594
Transfer to an adult school	6.5	10,075	3,450
Transfer to a private trade, business or vocational education school	1.4	2,170	742
Transfer to a regional occupational center or program	0.4	620	212
Other	7.7	11,935	4,085
TOTAL	100.0	155,000	53,050

If students' behavior actually follows perceived response to a fee levy, the Field survey indicates that 45% (or 70,000 students) would in one way or another alter their present class attendance as a result of the fee levy. Of these students, about 38,000 (representing 13,000 ADA) would leave community colleges and another 20,000 (representing 3,500 ADA) would take fewer classes. At $1,150 per unit of incremental ADA revenue for adult education, community colleges statewide stand to lose over $19 million for apportionment revenues. This amount would be offset by less than $4 million from fees paid by remaining students, for an estimated net loss of $15 million. This revenue loss could be greater if the students indicating "Other" responses choose also not to enroll in community colleges.

2. Impact on Noncredit Students of Different Socioeconomic and Demographic Backgrounds

Compared to community college credit enrollments, noncredit students are:

- More often Hispanic, Asian; less often White, Black
- Older, with average near 40
- More often self-supporting

- o Less wealthy - 28% have annual income below $6,000

- o Less often citizens - one-fourth are immigrants or non-citizens

(A more detailed description of noncredit student characteristics is presented in Tables 1 through 4.)

These pronounced differences in noncredit student socioeconomic and demographic characteristics give rise to the question of variations in response by noncredit students to a fee levy question in the Field survey. Using a Chi-square statistical test, survey respondents were categorized in terms of different characteristics and the responses compared. The following statistically significant differences in respondent choices to the fee question were noted:

1. Asian and Hispanic ethnic minorities indicated a higher dropout rate than Whites or Others.

2. Students less than 30 years old were more likely to drop out entirely than older students.

3. Married students with no children were less likely to drop out than students of other marital status.

4. Students renting an apartment/home are more likely to drop out than those owning a home or living with parents.

5. Students preparing to transfer are less likely to drop out than students with vocational, basic skills or other educational goals.

6. Students with high school educational level are more likely to drop out than students at the AA/AS or higher level.

3. Impact on K-12 Adult Schools and Regional Programs

Noncredit student respondents to the Field survey indicated that in the event of a $15 fee levy, 6.5% would transfer to an adult school while 0.4% would transfer to a regional occupational program (see Table 5). This would represent a course enrollment shift (from community colleges to the secondary level) of 15,500 in adult education and 3,300 in vocational education and regional occupational programs.

Course enrollments in adult education at the secondary level are five times larger than those in community colleges. The total potential transfer of 19,000 course enrollments would increase K-12 enrollments overall by 1.4%. The most impacted program would be Survival Skills of Older Adults (2.5%) and the least impacted, Parenting (0.9%).

The following other factors, which cannot be quantified, are likely to reduce the number of transfers to secondary schools:

1. Certain community college districts with large noncredit programs are sole providers in the region. In these regions, the secondary

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schools provide very limited adult education programs, or none. Unless students in such districts are willing to travel some distance to enroll in similar programs, their access will be limited. Community college districts serving as sole providers for adult/noncredit education include San Francisco, San Diego, Rancho Santiago, and North Orange, which alone comprise nearly two-thirds of all noncredit enrollment in community colleges.

2. Except for basic skills, citizenship, and high school completion classes, secondary school districts are permitted by Education Code to charge fees to offset the costs of offering classes. In some cases, these fees may be as high or higher than $5 per weekly hour. Where fee levels approach those for community colleges, little or no financial incentive exists for community college students to transfer. Some respondents to the survey who become aware of fees in secondary schools are likely to reconsider the feasibility of transferring.

3. The Field sample was disproportionately selected from colleges outside of San Francisco, San Diego and North Orange where community colleges are not sole providers. Because only one-third of noncredit enrollment occurs in regions where community colleges are not sole providers, it is therefore likely that the 6.5% who indicated they would transfer constitutes an overestimate.

It can be concluded that the 19,000 course enrollments which would transfer to K-12 in the event of a fee levy is a maximum. Given the size of the K-12 delivery system, a 1.4% increase in course enrollments due to community college transfers could be absorbed without significant impact.

Validity of Data

The validity of the Field survey sample was tested by comparing the percentage distribution for ethnicity, gender and age against known data for all noncredit students. (Data on noncredit students are available from the Student File of the Chancellor's Office Information System.) For the 1984 spring term, usable data on ethnicity, gender and age is available for two-thirds of the known noncredit enrollment. Table 6 indicates that the Field sample is generally representative for ethnicity, gender and age when compared against the Student File, with slightly too many Whites and too few Asians, slightly too few males, and slightly more older than younger persons.

A second validity check was made by comparing the ethnicity, gender and age of Field respondents who did and did not answer the question about their most likely response to a $15 fee levy. No significant differences in characteristics were evident between those who answered and did not answer (see Table 7). It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the 25% "no answer" to Question 36 does not significantly bias the findings.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS

Information on the characteristics of noncredit students for the spring 1984 term is available from two sources: The Student File of the Chancellor's Office Information System and the Field Research Corporation Survey.

Demographic Characteristics

Six out of every ten noncredit students are female. Five out of every ten students are White, two are Asian, two are Hispanic and one is Black, American Indian or Filipino (see Table 8). Roughly one-third of noncredit students fall into each of the three age categories: under 30, 30-50, and over 50 (see Table 9). Three-quarters of all noncredit enrollment hold U.S. citizenship. Of the remaining group, a large majority hold immigrant or refugee citizenship status (see Table 10).

Nine out of ten noncredit students reside and attend within the community college district (see Table 4). Two-thirds of noncredit students were continuing or returning students in the spring 1984 term, with the remaining third enrolling for the first time (see Table 5).

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Income

Four of every five noncredit students are self-supporting for purposes of financial aid criteria (see Table 13). The State of California defines financial dependency for financial aid purposes as anyone who either

- lived in parent's home while attending college,
- declared as dependent for income tax purposes in any one of the past four calendar years, or
- received $750 or more from parents during the past year.

By definition, self-supporting students are those meeting none of the above conditions.

Four out of ten financial dependent students come from families with parental income of less than $ 6,000 - an income well below the poverty level.

For self-supporting noncredit students, three out of ten had an annual income below $6,000, with another two with own personal income between $6,000 and $12,000.

Four out of ten noncredit students do not hold any gainful employment, compared to two out of ten for all community college students. One out of ten noncredit students receives some form of public assistance.

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Educational Level

Prior to enrolling in noncredit classes in a community college, seven out of ten achieved a high school diploma or less, one held an AA/AS degree or Certificate of Achievement and two have a BA/BS degree or higher.

The type of educational institution last attended prior to entering a community college was most commonly (five out of ten) at the K-12 level. Another two out of ten last attended another community college or a California public four-year college or university. The remainder come from private or out-of-state institutions.

Educational Expenditures

The educational expenditures reported by noncredit students during the spring 1984 term are:

	All Noncredit		For Those Reporting Some Expense	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Monthly transportation expense	$ 13	$ 10	$ 20	$ 16
Monthly child care expense	3	0	53	48
Term expense for books & supplies	36	18	36	18
Term expense for parking, instructional materials, health and other fees	11	0	23	17

Student Educational Goals

Roughly three out of ten noncredit students are pursuing an occupational training or vocational objective, while another two study to improve basic language and computational skills. One in ten students plans to transfer to a four-year college, with the remaining four out of ten students indicating other reasons for attendance.

Approximately one-half of the noncredit students enrolled during the spring 1984 term also attended the prior fall term. As expected, one-half of the students who enrolled in the spring 1984 term indicated plans to continue attendance in the following fall term, while one-quarter plan to transfer to another institution.

Compared to Credit Students

Compared to those students who enroll in credit classes, noncredit students are more often self-supporting (see Table 14). In addition, noncredit (compared to credit) students are:

- o far less wealthy (Table 15)
- o working about as often (Table 16)
- o less often enrolled for transfer or occupational purposes (Table 17)
- o more often Hispanic or Asian - less often White or Black (Table 18)

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

TABLE 1

Question: If a fee of $15 had been charged for each noncredit course this semester/quarter, what would you most likely have done?

ENROLLED NONCREDIT STUDENTS ONLY 1/

		ETHNICITY				GENDER		AGE		
	TOTAL	ASIAN	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	FEMALE	MALE	LT30	30-39	GE40
Percentage Distribution of Response										
Take some or fewer non-credit courses	67.8	56.1	59.2	74.4	73.2	67.2	68.4,	63.3	72.0	69.6
Drop out of college entirely	16.2	19.8	18.3	14.0	8.4	17.8	13.5	18.2	15.2	13.8
Transfer to K-12, Regional Occupation Center, Private Trade, Business or Vocational School	8.3	18.5	12.6	3.5	13.0	7.8	9.5	12.1	9.2	6.1
Other	7.7	5.6	9.9	8.1	5.4	7.2	8.6	6.4	3.6	10.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Weighted Responses	479	79	80	210	48	283	195	132	124	201
Probability			0.003			0.578			0.109	

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation, "A Survey of Community College Enrollment Conducted as Part of the Fee Impact Study" Spring, 1984.

1/ BASED ON A WEIGHTED RESPONSE OF 642 NONCREDIT STUDENTS.

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

TABLE 2

Question: If a fee of $15 had been charged for each noncredit course this semester/quarter, what would you most likely have done?

ENROLLED NONCREDIT STUDENTS ONLY

	STUDENT TOTAL FY1983 INCOME				HOURS EMPLOYED			PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
	<$6,000	$6,000-$12,000	$12,000-$24,000	$24,000+	NONE	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	YES	NO
Percentage Distribution of Response									
Take some or fewer non-credit courses	71.0	54.2	73.3	76.2	65.5	69.6	67.5	61.8	68.4
Drop out of college entirely	11.9	18.6	16.0	14.2	17.1	12.6	19.1	15.0	15.8
Transfer to K-12, Regional Occupation Center, Private Trade, Business or Vocational School	13.1	12.8	4.6	1.7	11.8	6.8	6.2	14.0	8.0
Other	4.0	14.4	6.1	7.9	5.6	11.0	7.2	9.2	7.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Weighted Responses	152	91	93	96	188	124	145	41	432
Probability		0.002				0.197		0.588	

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation, "A Survey of Community College Enrollment Conducted as Part of the Fee Impact Study" Spring, 1984.

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

TABLE 3

Question: If a fee of $15 had been charged for each noncredit course this semester/quarter, what would you most likely have done?

ENROLLED NONCREDIT STUDENTS ONLY

	FINANCIAL AID DEPENDENCY STATUS		MARITAL STATUS				LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
	DEPENDENT	SELF-SUPPORTING	SINGLE PARENT	MARRIED WITH CHILDREN	MARRIED WITH NO CHILDREN	SINGLE WITH NO DEPENDENTS	PARENTS OR RELATIVES HOME	RENTED APARTMT. OR HOUSE	OWN HOME
Percentage Distribution of Response									
Take some or fewer non-credit courses	68.1	67.7	78.7	59.9	79.4	67.7	63.6	64.5	71.9
Drop out of college entirely	17.4	15.7	17.9	16.2	10.4	19.8	13.0	20.3	13.0
Transfer to K-12, Regional Occupation Center, Private Trade, Business or Vocational School	10.4	8.1	1.7	10.8	7.1	7.4	16.8	10.5	4.1
Other	4.1	8.5	1.7	13.1	3.1	5.2	6.6	4.7	11.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Weighted Responses	82	397	39	155	96	111	91	161	209
Probability	0.5178			0.0082				0.0014	

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation, "A Survey of Community College Enrollment Conducted as Part of the Fee Impact Study" Spring, 1984.

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

TABLE 4

Question: If a fee of $15 had been charged for each noncredit course this semester/quarter, what would you most likely have done?

ENROLLED NONCREDIT STUDENTS ONLY

	STUDENT GOALS				STUDENT LEVEL			
	VOCATIONAL	PREPARING TO TRANSFER	BASIC SKILLS	OTHER	HIGH SCHOOL	LESS THAN BA	BA OR HIGHER	UNKNOWN
Percentage Distribution of Response								
Take some or fewer non-credit courses	71.9	82.9	62.2	66.4	69.4	74.5	81.1	66.7
Drop out of college entirely	15.0	10.2	12.9	17.6	18.1	16.7	16.5	17.7
Transfer to K-12, Regional Occupation Center, Private Trade, Business or Vocational School	7.8	6.9	17.4	5.0	12.5	8.8	2.4	15.6
Other	5.3	0.0	7.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Weighted Responses	129	29	98	209	194	105	113	29
Probability		0.0100				0.0884		

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation, "A Survey of Community College Enrollment Conducted as Part of the Fee Impact Study" Spring, 1984.

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TABLE 5

IMPACT OF A FEE LEVY ON
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND REGIONAL OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	SECONDARY[2/]	COMMUNITY COLLEGE[1/]	POTENTIAL TRANSFER TO K-12	% TRANSFERS OF SECONDARY
PARENTING, CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	93,385	13,346	867	0.9
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SKILLS, REMEDIAL CLASSES	248,667	54,094	3,516	1.4
ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE	388,699	64,638	4,202	1.1
CITIZENSHIP FOR IMMIGRANTS	8,814	694	45	0.5
HANDICAPPED PERSONS	88,624	22,739	1,478	1.7
VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS WITH HIGH EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL	302,990[3/]	53,106	3,300	1.1
OLDER ADULTS	127,095	48,120	3,128	2.5
HOME ECONOMICS	33,979	7,864	511	1.5
HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION	94,698	26,274	1,708	1.8
TOTAL	1,386,961	290,875	18,755	1.4

1/ 1984 Spring term course enrollment

2/ Course enrollments from October 1983 CBEDS data provided by the Department of Education

3/ Includes 43,35 ROP/C enrollees and apprenticeship.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Table 6

COMPARISON OF FIELD STUDY DATA WITH
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE STUDENT FILE

NONCREDIT STUDENTS

DATA ELEMENT	CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE STUDENT DATA	FIELD SURVEY
ETHNICITY		
AMERICAN INDIAN, NATIVE	0.9	0.9
ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER	20.5	19.0
BLACK	6.4	6.2
WHITE	47.0	48.7
HISPANIC	20.0	20.1
FILIPINO	2.2	2.3
OTHERS	3.0	2.8
GENDER		
MALE	39.3	42.5
FEMALE	60.7	57.5
AGE		
LESS THAN 20	7.2	5.4
20 - 24	14.6	13.7
25 - 29	14.4	11.2
30 AND OLDER	63.8	69.7

SOURCE: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges Information System, Student Data File.

TABLE 7

COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS
WHO ANSWERED AND DID NOT ANSWER
QUESTION ON IMPACT OF $15 FEE

CHARACTERISTIC	ANSWERED		DID NOT ANSWER	
	%		%	
Ethnicity				
Asian	19.0		19.2	
White	48.6		43.1	
Hispanic	20.1		23.1	
Other	12.3		14.6	
		506		136
Gender				
Male	42.5		47.4	
Female	57.5		52.6	
		480		162
Age				
Less Than 30	30.2		34.2	
30 - 39	26.7		25.3	
40 or More	43.1		40.5	
		485		157

CALIORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE 8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS BY GENDER AND ETHNICITY

DISTRICT	MALES	FEMALES	GENDER NUMBER UNKNOWN	AM IND ALASKAN	ASIAN PAC ISL	BLACKS	WHITES	HISP-ANICS	FILIP-INOS	OTHERS	ETHNICITY NUMBER UNKNOWN	PERCENT NONWHITE	TOTAL ENROLLMENT
ALLAN HANCOC	31.0	69.0	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2161	100.0	2161
BUTTE	37.8	62.2	0	2.3	.5	.5	79.4	8.9	.3	8.2	76	20.6	725
CERRITOS	86.0	14.0	0	.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	30.0	.0	.0	477	50.0	487
CHAFFEY	39.2	60.8	0	1.1	6.8	6.6	67.7	16.0	.3	1.5	26	32.3	991
COACHELLA VA	63.9	36.1	0	.1	.9	9.3	58.4	14.9	1.2	15.1	0	41.6	892
COAST	25.1	74.9	0	.1	10.1	.4	85.6	2.8	.0	1.0	488	14.4	1307
GLENDALE	31.6	68.4	0	.9	10.2	.5	48.9	35.7	1.1	2.7	114	51.1	4593
KERN	44.3	55.7	4	.3	.5	1.6	83.2	13.5	.5	.3	1	16.8	1547
LOS ANGELES	51.1	48.9	0	.0	8.5	4.3	80.9	2.1	.0	4.3	84	19.1	131
MENDOCINO	36.0	64.0	0	1.4	.0	.0	59.4	31.9	.0	7.2	20	40.6	89
MERCED	44.2	55.8	0	.1	13.7	5.0	57.3	21.9	.3	1.7	0	42.7	695
MIRA COSTA	39.4	60.6	0	.5	3.5	6.7	67.8	20.3	1.2	.0	0	32.2	2576
MONTEREY	19.0	81.0	3	.6	1.4	2.0	92.9	2.5	.3	.3	59	7.1	413
MT. SAN ANTO	30.1	69.9	0	.6	7.0	4.6	54.3	16.3	.0	17.2	766	45.7	6192
NAPA	30.8	69.2	216	.3	1.0	1.7	92.4	1.8	.4	2.4	330	7.6	1439
PALO VERDE	30.4	69.6	0	.0	.0	4.3	63.0	32.6	.0	.0	0	37.0	46
PALOMAR	32.0	68.0	48	.8	6.2	1.5	73.3	16.4	.0	1.8	10	26.7	1446
PASADENA	36.5	63.5	2989	1.4	14.4	15.8	45.3	15.8	2.2	5.0	2998	54.7	3137
RANCHO SANTI	50.1	49.9	101	.3	4.1	1.1	24.7	53.4	.4	16.0	311	75.3	7392
REDWOODS	36.0	64.0	0	2.4	1.6	.0	82.9	10.6	.0	2.4	2	17.1	125
SADDLEBACK	26.0	74.0	0	1.0	20.2	.5	68.3	7.1	.5	2.4	41	31.7	1048
SAN DIEGO	33.9	66.1	427	1.7	16.8	7.8	51.6	18.3	2.1	1.7	1397	48.4	22419
SAN FRANCISC	45.1	54.9	132	.4	38.7	10.0	27.8	19.0	4.1	.0	364	72.2	39885
SANTA BARBAR	33.0	67.0	256	.9	4.2	.7	81.8	9.9	.3	2.2	1704	18.2	9512
SANTA MONICA	24.7	75.3	0	2.0	6.3	6.3	72.0	13.0	.3	.0	2461	28.0	2808
SEQUOIAS	50.0	50.0	0	.0	.0	2.5	85.0	12.5	.0	.0	4	15.0	44
SHASTA-TEHAM	52.2	47.8	95	6.5	.4	.7	88.5	3.2	.0	.7	105	11.5	384
SIERRA	49.4	50.6	1	.0	.0	.0	96.9	3.1	.0	.0	0	3.1	159
SISKIYOU	18.7	81.3	0	6.2	4.0	.4	83.5	5.9	.0	.0	37	16.5	310
SONOMA COUNT	48.2	51.8	13	3.5	1.4	2.9	88.4	3.0	.1	.6	281	11.6	1666
VENTURA COUN	66.3	33.7	0	5.2	.3	1.5	74.5	17.8	.6	.0	0	25.5	1304
VICTOR VALLE	18.1	81.9	0	1.4	4.8	3.0	76.9	12.4	1.5	.0	0	23.1	728
WEST HILLS	46.7	53.3	1	.8	2.5	1.6	11.5	76.2	4.9	2.5	1	88.5	123
WEST KERN	63.2	36.8	0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	19
WEST VALLEY	26.9	73.1	40	.9	5.6	6.5	70.4	15.7	.9	.0	1174	29.6	1390
YOSEMITE	48.0	52.0	0	1.0	27.4	1.7	58.7	10.4	.4	.4	96	41.3	617
YUBA	35.4	64.6	4	1.3	2.3	1.0	58.2	19.9	1.0	16.3	43	41.8	349
TOTAL	39.3	60.7	4333	0.9	20.5	6.4	47.0	20.0	2.2	3.0	15631	53.0	119149

NOTE: Does not include data from Marin, Long Beach and North Orange.

SOURCE
STUDENT DATA FILE,CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOOTNOTES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION EXCLUDES UNKNOWNS.

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CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE 9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS BY AGE

DISTRICT	17 OR UNDER	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-49	50 OR OVER	TOTAL PERCENT	AGE UNKNOWN	TOTAL NONCREDIT ENROLLMENT
ALLAN HANCOCK	1.3	.3	2.5	18.3	12.7	30.4	34.0	100.0	3	2161
BUTTE	2.6	1.4	1.7	15.1	12.5	26.7	40.0	100.0	5	725
CERRITOS	.0	1.2	4.9	39.8	28.1	20.5	5.3	100.0	0	487
CHAFFEY	.2	1.8	3.5	19.8	18.2	33.8	22.6	100.0	1	991
COACHELLA VALLEY	1.5	9.3	13.3	42.8	14.1	14.5	4.5	100.0	0	892
COAST	.5	.3	.9	3.3	3.8	8.3	82.8	100.0	25	1307
GLENDALE	3.1	4.5	3.8	14.3	13.8	29.8	30.7	100.0	111	4593
KERN	.5	.6	.3	11.0	18.4	51.1	18.2	100.0	20	1547
LOS ANGELES	.8	.0	.0	4.7	16.3	51.2	27.1	100.0	2	131
MENDOCINO	1.1	.0	.0	13.5	5.6	11.2	68.5	100.0	0	89
MERCED	2.2	.9	3.0	17.7	16.3	37.0	22.9	100.0	1	695
MIRA COSTA	4.1	4.2	4.1	21.3	14.2	17.5	34.7	100.0	2	2576
MONTEREY	.0	.0	.0	1.5	2.4	4.6	91.5	100.0	1	413
MT. SAN ANTONIO	6.2	2.6	2.4	10.6	11.7	34.0	32.6	100.0	24	6192
NAPA	1.7	.2	.3	3.7	9.1	33.3	51.7	100.0	391	1439
PALO VERDE	.0	.0	.0	15.4	12.8	48.7	23.1	100.0	7	46
PALOMAR	1.0	1.5	3.3	13.7	7.1	15.5	58.1	100.0	3	1446
PASADENA	.0	2.0	8.8	22.4	21.1	34.7	10.9	100.0	2990	3137
RANCHO SANTIAGO	1.3	5.3	6.0	23.0	15.9	25.9	22.7	100.0	9	7392
REDWOODS	12.1	1.6	.8	.8	5.6	18.5	60.5	100.0	1	125
SADDLEBACK	.0	.6	.8	7.7	8.2	21.7	61.1	100.0	0	1048
SAN DIEGO	1.7	2.6	2.9	14.1	13.3	29.3	36.1	100.0	86	22419
SAN FRANCISCO	1.2	2.7	3.0	15.9	16.8	35.4	24.9	100.0	722	39885
SANTA BARBARA	.3	.9	1.2	8.4	11.6	37.5	40.2	100.0	336	9512
SANTA MONICA	.6	1.4	1.4	5.0	5.0	11.7	74.9	100.0	25	2808
SEQUOIAS	.0	.0	.0	9.1	20.5	27.3	43.2	100.0	0	44
SHASTA-TEHAMA-TRINI	11.4	12.5	7.9	21.1	12.5	26.4	8.2	100.0	104	384
SIERRA	.0	.6	3.1	18.2	17.6	38.4	22.0	100.0	0	159
SISKIYOU	9.0	3.2	2.3	7.7	7.1	34.8	35.8	100.0	0	310
SONOMA COUNTY	.1	.2	1.1	11.2	19.4	39.9	28.1	100.0	7	1666
VENTURA COUNTY	.5	.8	1.8	13.4	22.7	27.9	32.9	100.0	0	1304
VICTOR VALLEY	2.1	3.7	1.9	9.5	12.8	32.9	37.1	100.0	1	728
WEST HILLS	6.6	7.4	3.3	27.9	19.7	29.5	5.7	100.0	1	123
WEST KERN	.0	.0	.0	5.3	26.3	63.2	5.3	100.0	0	19
WEST VALLEY	.7	.7	.7	7.1	14.6	33.3	42.7	100.0	1123	1390
YOSEMITE	3.1	3.4	2.1	13.2	14.5	35.7	28.0	100.0	3	617
YUBA	.9	.6	.9	15.5	24.6	39.0	18.6	100.0	0	349
TOTAL	1.7	2.6	2.9	14.6	14.4	31.4	32.4	100.0	6004	119149

NOTE: Does not include data from Marin, Long Beach and North Orange.

SOURCE
STUDENT DATA FILE, CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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CALIORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE 10

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

DISTRICT	U.S. CITIZEN NO.	%	IMMIGRANT NO.	%	REFUGEE NO.	%	STUDENT VISA NO.	%	OTHER VISA NO.	%	UNKNOWN NO.	TOTAL NO.	%
ALLAN HANCOC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2161	2161	.0
BUTTE	704	97.1	16	2.2	4	.6	0	.0	1	.1	0	725	100.0
CERRITOS	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	475	487	100.0
CHAFFEY	933	94.2	1	.1	0	.0	0	.0	56	5.7	1	991	100.0
COACHELLA VA	664	74.4	164	18.4	0	.0	25	2.8	39	4.4	0	892	100.0
COAST	1196	91.5	98	7.5	10	.8	0	.0	3	.2	0	1307	100.0
GLENDALE	2025	45.7	1094	24.7	30	.7	75	1.7	1204	27.2	165	4593	100.0
KERN	1537	99.4	7	.5	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	1	1547	100.0
LOS ANGELES	5	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	126	131	100.0
MENDOCINO	65	73.9	2	2.3	0	.0	0	.0	21	23.9	1	89	100.0
MERCED	695	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	695	100.0
MIRA COSTA	2144	83.2	308	12.0	8	.3	4	.2	112	4.3	0	2576	100.0
MONTEREY	413	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	413	100.0
MT. SAN ANTO	1618	89.7	161	8.9	1	.1	5	.3	18	1.0	4389	6192	100.0
NAPA	1352	99.8	1	.1	0	.0	0	.0	2	.1	84	1439	100.0
PALO VERDE	44	95.7	2	4.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	46	100.0
PALOMAR	1130	78.5	38	2.6	5	.3	180	12.5	87	6.0	6	1446	100.0
PASADENA	101	68.7	23	15.6	7	4.8	1	.7	15	10.2	2990	3137	100.0
RANCHO SANTI	2525	34.2	1464	19.8	960	13.0	49	.7	2394	32.4	0	7392	100.0
REDWOODS	121	96.8	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	3.2	0	125	100.0
SADDLEBACK	714	68.1	150	14.3	17	1.6	12	1.1	155	14.8	0	1048	100.0
SAN DIEGO	37	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	22382	22419	100.0
SAN FRANCISC	31350	78.6	7463	18.7	687	1.7	155	.4	230	.6	0	39885	100.0
SANTA BARBAR	4	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	9508	9512	100.0
SANTA MONICA	2300	81.9	197	7.0	17	.6	2	.1	292	10.4	0	2808	100.0
SEQUOIAS	43	97.7	1	2.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	44	100.0
SHASTA-TEHAM	282	98.3	1	.3	2	.7	1	.3	1	.3	97	384	100.0
SIERRA	135	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	24	159	100.0
SISKIYOU	294	95.8	12	3.9	0	.0	0	.0	1	.3	3	310	100.0
SONOMA COUNT	983	99.0	4	.4	4	.4	0	.0	2	.2	673	1666	100.0
VENTURA COUN	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1304	1304	.0
VICTOR VALLE	728	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	728	100.0
WEST HILLS	52	42.6	38	31.1	0	.0	0	.0	32	26.2	1	123	100.0
WEST KERN	19	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	19	100.0
WEST VALLEY	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1382	1390	100.0
YOSEMITE	371	60.1	121	19.6	78	12.6	0	.0	47	7.6	0	617	100.0
YUBA	345	98.9	4	1.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	349	100.0
TOTAL	54945	74.9	11374	15.5	1830	2.5	509	0.7	4718	6.4	45773	119149	100.0

NOTE: Does not include data from Marin, Long Beach and North Orange.

SOURCE
STUDENT DATA FILE,CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOOTNOTES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION EXCLUDES UNKNOWNS.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE 11

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS BY RESIDENCY STATUS

DISTRICT	DISTRICT NO.	DISTRICT %	OTHER DISTRICT NO.	OTHER DISTRICT %	NONDISTRICT NO.	NONDISTRICT %	OTHER STATE NO.	OTHER STATE %	FOREIGN COUNTRY NO.	FOREIGN COUNTRY %	UNKNOWN NO.	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL %
ALLAN HANCOC	2161	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	2161	100.0
BUTTE	689	95.0	6	.8	0	.0	18	2.5	12	1.7	0	725	100.0
CERRITOS	485	99.6	2	.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	487	100.0
CHAFFEY	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	984	991	100.0
COACHELLA VA	823	92.4	2	.2	0	.0	1	.1	65	7.3	1	892	100.0
COAST	1194	91.6	69	5.3	0	.0	36	2.8	4	.3	4	1307	100.0
GLENDALE	4592	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	0	4593	100.0
KERN	1527	99.3	4	.3	0	.0	5	.3	1	.1	10	1547	100.0
LOS ANGELES	122	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	131	100.0
MENDOCINO	70	78.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	19	21.3	0	89	100.0
MERCED	569	81.9	26	3.7	3	.4	97	14.0	0	.0	0	695	100.0
MIRA COSTA	1772	68.9	454	17.7	0	.0	288	11.2	56	2.2	6	2576	100.0
MONTEREY	407	98.5	5	1.2	0	.0	1	.2	0	.0	0	413	100.0
MT. SAN ANTO	5990	96.8	144	2.3	1	.0	46	.7	10	.2	1	6192	100.0
NAPA	1251	98.1	21	1.6	0	.0	2	.2	1	.1	164	1439	100.0
PALO VERDE	43	93.5	0	.0	0	.0	3	6.5	0	.0	0	46	100.0
PALOMAR	1083	75.1	45	3.1	0	.0	113	7.8	201	13.9	4	1446	100.0
PASADENA	115	78.8	12	8.2	0	.0	10	6.8	9	6.2	2991	3137	100.0
RANCHO SANTI	6513	91.8	531	7.5	1	.0	50	.7	1	.0	296	7392	100.0
REDWOODS	120	99.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.8	4	125	100.0
SADDLEBACK	729	69.6	40	3.8	0	.0	41	3.9	238	22.7	0	1048	100.0
SAN DIEGO	20	30.3	12	18.2	0	.0	34	51.5	0	.0	22353	22419	100.0
SAN FRANCISC													
SANTA BARBAR	9508	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0	0	9512	100.0
SANTA MONICA	929	33.1	1339	47.7	0	.0	29	1.0	508	18.1	3	2808	100.0
SEQUOIAS	43	97.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.3	0	.0	0	44	100.0
SHASTA-TEHAM	218	56.8	2	.5	159	41.4	5	1.3	0	.0	0	384	100.0
SIERRA	151	95.0	8	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	159	100.0
SISKIYOU	293	94.5	0	.0	14	4.5	3	1.0	0	.0	0	310	100.0
SONOMA COUNT	1658	99.5	1	.1	0	.0	6	.4	1	.1	0	1666	100.0
VENTURA COUN	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1304	1304	.0
VICTOR VALLE	728	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	728	100.0
WEST HILLS	120	98.4	2	1.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	123	100.0
WEST KERN	19	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	19	100.0
WEST VALLEY	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1382	1390	100.0
YOSEMITE	400	64.8	1	.2	0	.0	73	11.8	143	23.2	0	617	100.0
YUBA	275	78.8	6	1.7	0	.0	0	.0	68	19.5	0	349	100.0
TOTAL	44627	89.8	2737	5.5	178	0.3	865	1.7	1340	2.7	29517	79264	100.0

NOTE: Does not include data from Marin, Long Beach, North Orange and San Francisco.

SOURCE
STUDENT DATA FILE,CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOOTNOTES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION EXCLUDES UNKNOWNS.

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CALIORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1984 SPRING TERM

TABLE 12

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONCREDIT STUDENTS BY ENROLLMENT STATUS

DISTRICT	FIRST-TIME NO.	%	1ST-TIME TRANSFR NO.	%	RETURN TRANSFER NO.	%	RETURNING NO.	%	CONTINUING NO.	%	UNKNOWN NO.	TOTAL NO.	%
ALLAN HANCOC	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2161	2161	.0
BUTTE	69	9.5	27	3.7	7	1.0	81	11.2	541	74.6	0	725	100.0
CERRITOS	5	41.7	0	.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	4	33.3	475	487	100.0
CHAFFEY	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	3	42.9	3	42.9	984	991	100.0
COACHELLA VA	305	34.2	19	2.1	2	.2	60	6.7	506	56.7	0	892	100.0
COAST	234	17.9	36	2.8	28	2.1	112	8.6	897	68.6	0	1307	100.0
GLENDALE	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4589	4593	100.0
KERN	185	12.0	1	.1	0	.0	56	3.6	1305	84.4	0	1547	100.0
LOS ANGELES	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	.0	2	40.0	126	131	100.0
MENDOCINO	41	47.1	3	3.4	0	.0	6	6.9	37	42.5	2	89	100.0
MERCED	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	695	695	.0
MIRA COSTA	1579	61.3	21	.8	1	.0	13	.5	962	37.3	0	2576	100.0
MONTEREY	64	15.5	2	.5	2	.5	97	23.5	248	60.0	0	413	100.0
MT. SAN ANTO	4618	74.6	347	5.6	134	2.2	458	7.4	635	10.3	0	6192	100.0
NAPA	9	.8	6	.5	1	.1	7	.6	1159	98.1	257	1439	100.0
PALO VERDE	8	17.4	1	2.2	1	2.2	2	4.3	34	73.9	0	46	100.0
PALOMAR	20	3.6	35	6.3	4	.7	37	6.7	459	82.7	891	1446	100.0
PASADENA	30	1.5	10	.5	0	.0	13	.7	1924	97.3	1160	3137	100.0
RANCHO SANTI	2051	27.7	8	.1	3	.0	566	7.7	4763	64.4	1	7392	100.0
REDWOODS	37	30.6	3	2.5	4	3.3	15	12.4	62	51.2	4	125	100.0
SADDLEBACK	128	12.2	112	10.7	4	.4	145	13.8	659	62.9	0	1048	100.0
SAN DIEGO	3	9.7	7	22.6	7	22.6	8	25.8	6	19.4	22388	22419	100.0
SAN FRANCISC	4	.3	4	.3	2	.2	2	.2	1225	99.0	38648	39885	100.0
SANTA BARBAR	1	.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	145	99.3	9366	9512	100.0
SANTA MONICA	66	3.0	15	.7	13	.6	42	1.9	2101	93.9	571	2808	100.0
SEQUOIAS	3	6.8	2	4.5	2	4.5	17	38.6	20	45.5	0	44	100.0
SHASTA-TEHAM	54	14.6	5	1.3	0	.0	4	1.1	308	83.0	13	384	100.0
SIERRA	8	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	5.0	143	89.9	0	159	100.0
SISKIYOU	97	36.1	19	7.1	2	.7	44	16.4	107	39.8	41	310	100.0
SONOMA COUNT	180	10.8	16	1.0	3	.2	60	3.6	1401	84.4	6	1666	100.0
VENTURA COUN	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1304	1304	.0
VICTOR VALLE	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	728	728	.0
WEST HILLS	77	63.6	2	1.7	0	.0	8	6.6	34	28.1	2	123	100.0
WEST KERN	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.3	18	94.7	0	19	100.0
WEST VALLEY	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	6	75.0	1382	1390	100.0
YOSEMITE	90	14.6	5	.8	0	.0	108	17.5	414	67.1	0	617	100.0
YUBA	88	25.2	15	4.3	10	2.9	103	29.5	133	38.1	0	349	100.0
TOTAL	10056	30.2	724	2.2	232	0.7	2080	6.2	20263	60.7	85794	119149	

NOTE: Does not include data from Marin, Long Beach and North Orange.

SOURCE
STUDENT DATA FILE,CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
FOOTNOTES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION EXCLUDES UNKNOWNS.

TABLE 13

FIELD SURVEY FINDINGS FOR NONCREDIT STUDENTS[1]

	PERCENT
1. FINANCIAL AID DEPENDENCY STATUS - STATE DEFINED (N = 642)	
Dependent	19.5
Self-Supporting	80.5
2. PARENTAL INCOME OF DEPENDENT STUDENTS - STATE DEFINED (N = 313)	
Less than $6,000	37.8
$ 6,000 - $12,000	16.0
$12,001 - $24,000	11.1
$24,001 - $48,000	27.1
More than $48,000	8.0
3. OWN PERSONAL INCOME OF SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS - STATE DEFINED (N = 570)	
Less than $6,000	27.5
$ 6,001 - $12,000	21.2
$12,001 - $24,000	24.1
$24,001 - $36,000	14.4
$36,001 or more	12.8
4. PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SUPPORT OF STUDENTS' EDUCATION (N = 565)	
None	90.9
$ 1 - $200	4.5
$200 or more	4.6
5. HOURS PER WEEK OF GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT WHILE CLASSES ARE IN SESSION (N = 611)	
None	39.0
10 - 19	8.2
20 - 39	16.3
40 or more	36.5
6. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (N = 628)	
Yes	9.7
No	90.3

[1] Percentages based on non-missing data from 542 unweighted or 642 weighted respondents. The stratified sample responses were weighted in the Field survey to reflect the known ethnic distribution of all community college students pursuant to the Student Data File of the Chancellor's Office Information System.

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TABLE 13 (continued)

7. HOURS OF SCHEDULED INSTRUCTION RECEIVED PER WEEK IN THE NONCREDIT CLASS (N = 584)	
1 - 2	10.5
3 - 4	38.6
5 - 6	18.4
7 - 14	19.5
15 or more	13.0
8. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT PRIOR TO TAKING CLASSES AT THE COLLEGE PRESENTLY ENROLLED (N = 599)	
Elementary/Grade School	12.8
High School Diploma or Equivalent	53.1
Certificate of Achievement	5.7
Associate of Arts or Science Degree	5.5
Baccalaureate Degree	18.4
Masters Degree	1.6
Professional or Doctorate Degree	2.9
9. TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION LAST ATTENDED PRIOR TO ENTERING PRESENT COLLEGE (N = 583)	
High School or Equivalent	43.3
Regional Occupational Center or Adult School	9.4
Another Community College	12.6
A California State College or University	5.0
A University of California Campus	5.9
A California Private Four-year College or University	3.1
An Out-of-State College or University	13.9
A Private Trade, Business or Vocational School	6.8
10. AMOUNT BORROWED THIS YEAR FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES (N = 609)	
Nothing	92.0
Under $200	3.4
$201 or more	4.6
11. MONTHLY TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES TO AND FROM CLASSES (N = 620)	
Nothing	18.5
Less than $10 per month	29.2
$10 - $20	19.6
$21 or more	32.7
12. MONTHLY CHILD CARE EXPENSE AS A RESULT OF ATTENDING CLASSES (N = 615)	
Nothing	93.7
Less than $60 per month	4.0
More than $61 per month	2.3
13. TERM EXPENSE FOR BOOKS AND SUPPLIES (N = 609)	
Less than $20	56.0
$20 - $60	28.1
$61 or more	15.9

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TABLE 13 (continued)

14. TERM EXPENSE FOR PARKING, INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, HEALTH AND OTHER FEES (N = 623)	
Nothing	52.0
Less than $10	15.8
$10 - $20	12.7
$21 or more	19.5
15. REASON BEST DESCRIBING WHY STUDENT ATTENDS COLLEGE (N = 623)	
Preparing to Transfer to a Four-Year College	7.4
Training to Upgrade Skills on Present Job	13.3
Training for New and Different Career	11.0
Training for the First Career Job	8.1
Improving Basic Language and Computational Skills	19.9
Other	40.3
16. ATTENDANCE PLAN FOR NEXT TERM (N = 642)	
Attend Present Campus	47.6
Transfer to Another School	25.9
Not Enroll in College	5.6
Other	1.3
Undecided	19.6
17. ATTENDANCE DURING PRIOR TERM (N = 480)	
Yes, Did Attend	55.5
No, Did Not Attend	44.5

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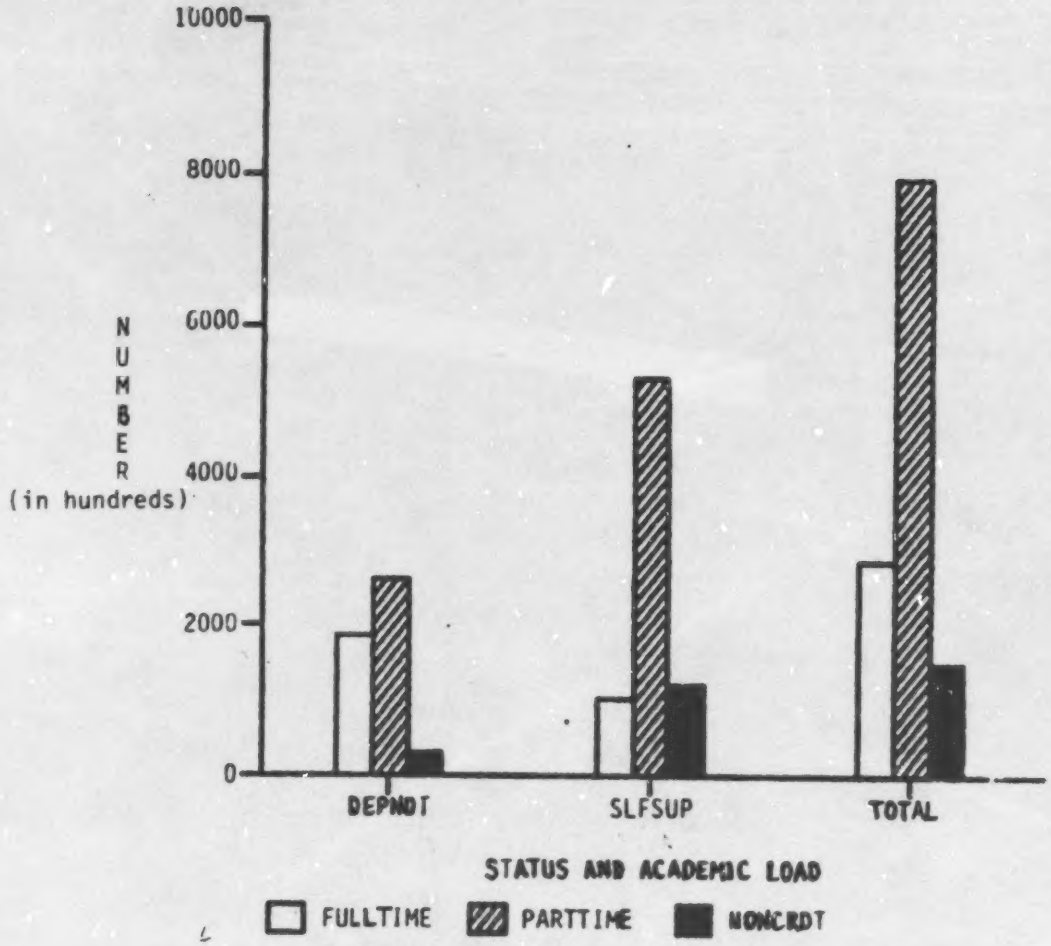
TABLE 14

CHART 1

STUDENT NUMBERS



COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT
BY UNIT LOAD AND DEPENDENCY STATUS

	DEPENDENT	SELF-SUPPORTING	TOTAL
FULL-TIME	185,855	101,847	287,702
PART-TIME	261,587	531,102	792,689
NONCREDIT	28,150	119,961	148,111
TOTAL	475,582	752,910	1,222,501

NOTE: Derived from results of Field Corporation Survey applied to Fall 1983 enrollment.

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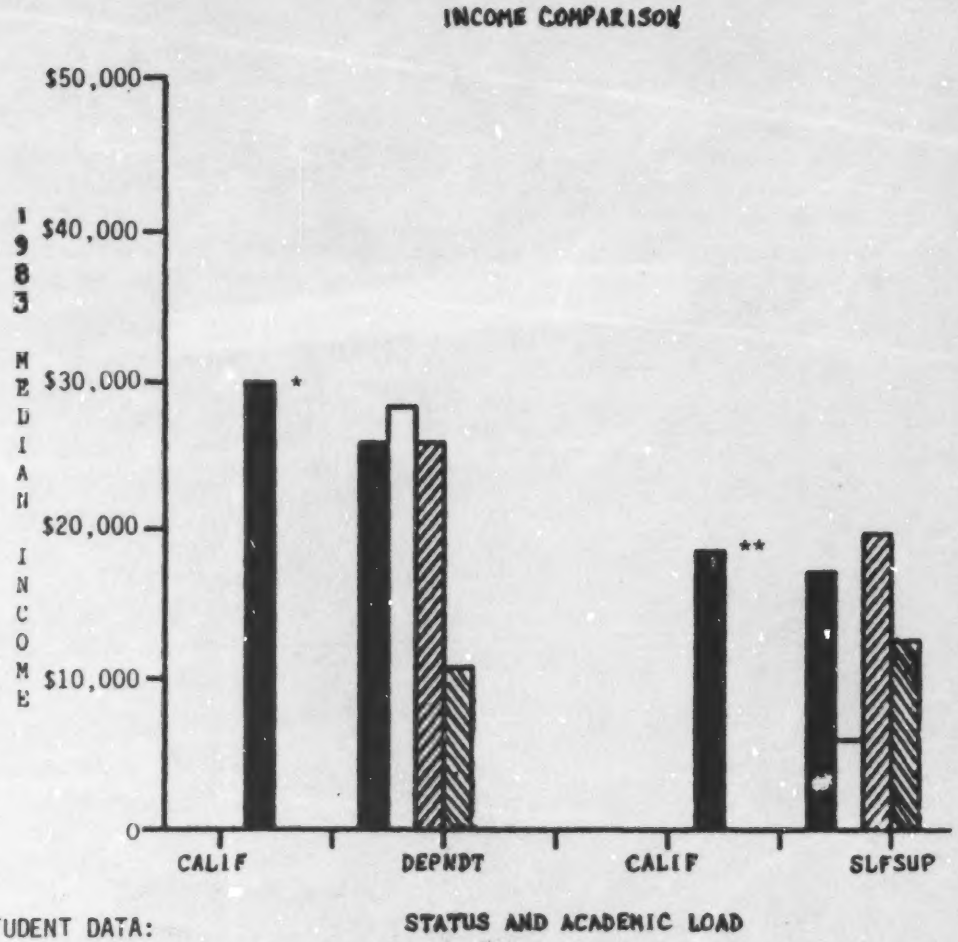
TABLE 15
CHART 2



CALIFORNIA DATA:

* Median family income where householder is between 40 and 54 years old.
** Median family income for all Californians

1983 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES
BY UNIT LOAD AND DEPENDENCY STATUS

	DEPENDENT STUDENTS	SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS
FULL-TIME	$28,300	$ 6,100
PART-TIME	25,900	19,700
NONCREDIT	10,800	12,600
TOTAL, STUDENTS	$26,000	$17,700
CALIFORNIANS		
ALL HOUSEHOLDERS	---	$18,564
AGED 40-54 YEARS	$29,884	---

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation Survey. California figures estimated from Current Population Survey.

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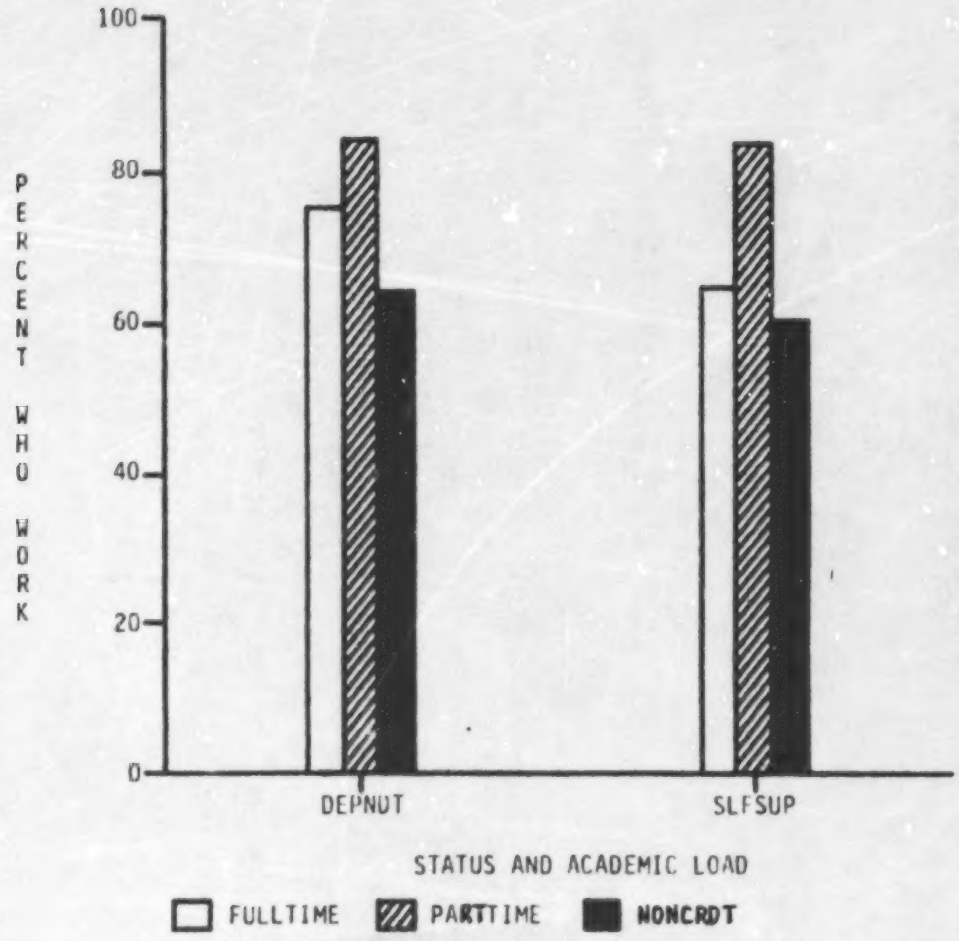
TABLE 16

CHART 3

EMPLOYMENT



EMPLOYMENT

PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WORK
BY UNIT LOAD AND DEPENDENCY STATUS

	DEPENDENT	SELF-SUPPORTING
FULL-TIME	75.0%	64.6%
PART-TIME	83.9%	83.7%
NONCREDIT	64.0%	60.4%

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation Spring 1984 Survey.

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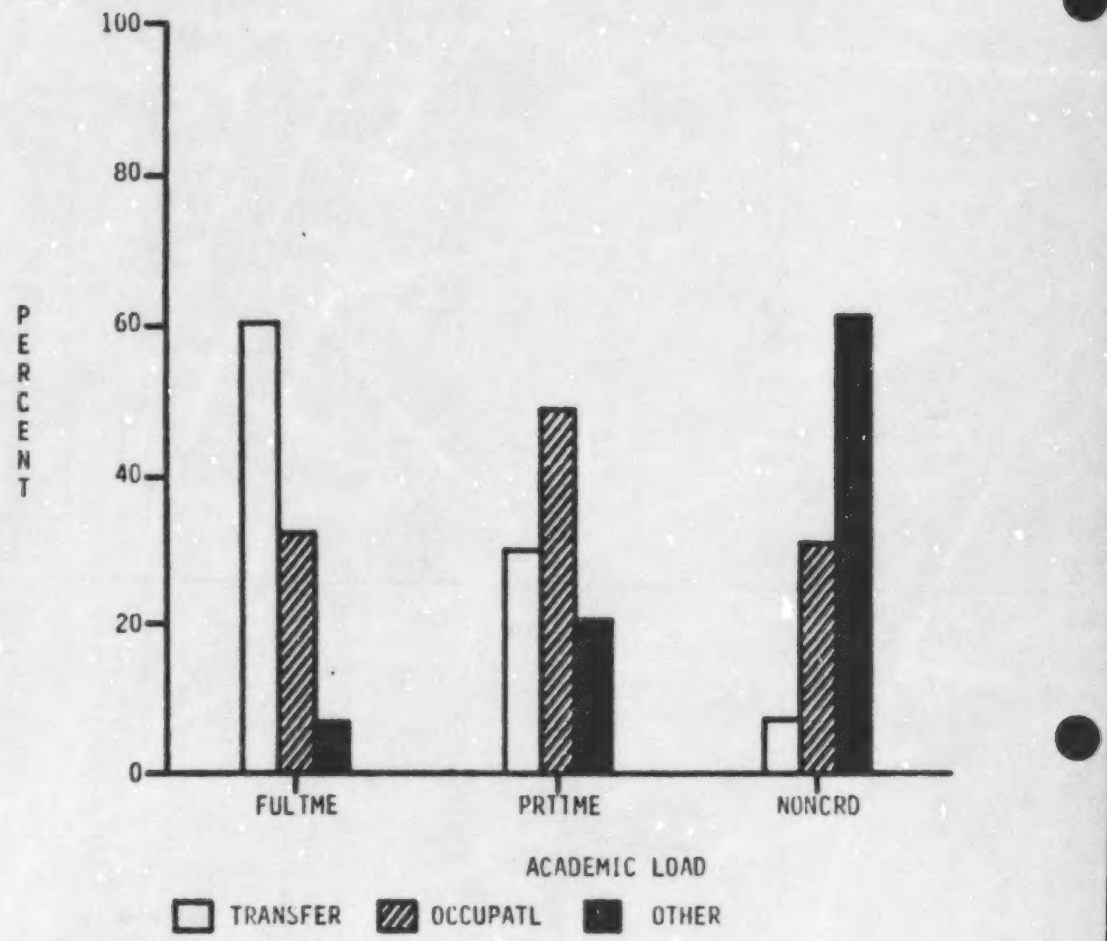
TABLE 17 CHART 4

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES



EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

BY UNIT LOAD

	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	NONCREDIT
TRANSFER	60.6%	30.0%	7.5%
OCCUPATIONAL	32.6	49.3	31.0
OTHER	6.8	20.7	61.5

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation Spring 1984 survey.

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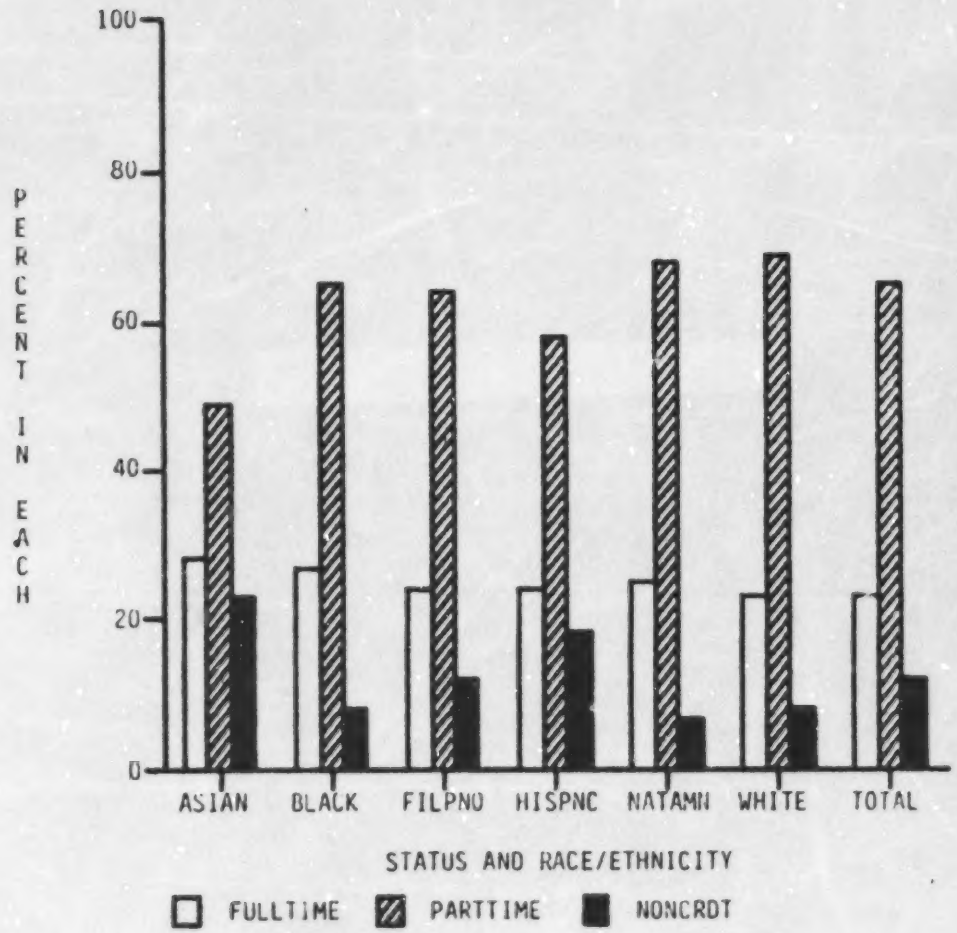
TABLE 18

- CHART 5

COURSE LOAD BY RACE/ETHNICITY



PERCENT OF COURSE LOAD
BY STUDENT RACE

	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	NONCREDIT
ASIAN	28%	49%	23%
BLACK	27	65	8
FILIPINO	24	64	12
HISPANIC	24	68	18
NATIVE AMERICAN	25	68	7
WHITE	23	69	8
TOTAL	23%	65%	12%

SOURCE: Field Research Corporation Spring 1984 survey.

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APPENDIX B

NONCREDIT COURSE REVIEW TASK FORCE

*Laurent Broussal	Coordinator, Task Force	Chancellor's Office
Debra Banks	Academic Senate	Mission College
Henry Bell	Dean of Instruction	Laney College
Martin Bobgan	Admin. Dean, Cont. Ed.	Santa Barbara City College
Phil del Campo	President, Cont. Ed.	San Diego Comm. College Dist.
Robert Hertel	Academic Senate	East Los Angeles College
Robert Jensen	Superintendent/President	Rancho Santiago CCD
Mariann Loniello	Assoc. Dean, Cont. Ed.	Pasadena City College
Lani McGin	Dean, Noncredit Ed.	Glendale College
George Osborn	Dean, Cont. Ed.	Santa Ana College
Jared Sharon	Dean, Cont. Ed.	College of Marin
Joan Stoddard	Dean of Instruction	Crafton Hills College

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*On loan from San Francisco Community College District, acted as Study and Task Force Coordinator.

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